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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

Thorough Work.

Eighteen days will intervene before the election. We believe there has been more really productive work done by Union men during the last week than was done during any three prior to the late election. We have reason to believe the work will go on, all the while growing more practical and determined, till the closing of the November polls. It is a labor in which all can join. Our manufacturers, merchants and business men generally should lose no time in ascertaining how the matter stands in their own establishments. We are apt to cast our eyes too far away and thus overlook what is at our feet. If we could know that the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny had struck hands, fully determined that nothing should be left undone, we would be certain that no former figures would record our majority.

And why cannot—why shall not—this be? Is there not enough at stake? There is not, we are sure, any lack of patriotism, for no part of our country has done more, in proportion, for the loyal cause, nor with a better will, than Allegheny. Although committees may be doing all they can, there is a field which manufacturers and business men only can reach. Shall we not, then, have some of that zeal and giant strength which our manufacturers and business men have sometimes manifested, put forth for the Union cause?

That thorough work is henceforth, till the November polls close, to be the order of the day throughout the State, we learn from the following from the Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Wednesday:

"We are glad to be able to assure the loyal masses of our State, and elsewhere, that Pennsylvania is being thoroughly organized for the coming election. The closeness of the vote on the 11th has shown the necessity of shaking off the apathy which frequent successes had inspired.

"General CAMERON, Gov. CURTIN, ALEXANDER MCCLURE, and WAYNE MCVEIGH are now in the city, with a view of taking counsel together for the success of the great cause that is so close to the heart of every true patriot. The Union League has been instrumental in bringing into thorough and hearty co-operation every leader and Captain in every quarter of the State. Those who were lukewarm have been warmed into zeal.

"Old differences and dissensions, wherever they have existed, have been swept away like cinders from the molten fusion, whose glowing radiance promises to illumine our old Commonwealth to the grandest victory ever achieved. Henceforth, friends of the Union, the battle cry is, 'Close up your ranks, and forward to victory!'"

Sheridan's Last Great Victory."

SHERIDAN has crowned his grand achievements in the Shenandoah Valley with one of the most brilliant victories of the war. His own brief recital is, that his army was attacked early on Wednesday morning with great impetuosity and driven in confusion four miles, losing twenty pieces of artillery. He had been to Washington, and returned just in time to take "the affair in hand" at this critical juncture. He attacked the enemy in turn, routed them utterly, and "captured forty-three pieces of artillery, and very many prisoners." The work was thoroughly done.

That Gen. EARLY was confident of rushing SHERIDAN down the Valley is very evident. His failure has been complete, although for a few hours he had the advantage—an advantage which the peerless Union General redressed with terrible odds. A defeat of this description at this moment cannot fail of having a very damaging effect on the Rebels. On the contrary it will have the happiest influence on our army besieging Richmond, and nerve them to strive all the more to make final the blow they are about to strike.

Late News Items.

There is no estimating, says the *Intelligencer*, the immense yield of fruit and vegetables on Wheeling Island this year. It is the most productive spot of ground to be found anywhere in the country. A gentleman who ought to be a good guesser upon the subject says that the orchards on the Island have yielded this year at least ten thousand barrels of apples, besides a large number of grapes, fruits of all kinds and vegetables by the wagon load. One portion of the Island is a perfect wilderness, and will yield a large crop of fruit. The visitor, after entering the orchards is completely lost so far as he is dependent upon his sight, for one can scarcely see a rod in either direction.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes from the iron-clad Monadnock that she can make from 11 to 13 knots an hour, and is the fastest iron-clad afloat. Admiral Porter has selected her as his flag-ship.

A very important suit will be brought before the United States Circuit Court at New Haven, shortly. This suit involves the entire property of the New London Northern Railroad Corporation, embracing the line of road, eighty-six miles in length, from New London to Amherst, with all the buildings, rolling stock, wharves, and other appurtenances. It is estimated the cost of the whole has been not much below two millions of dollars.

New York has no sooner expelled Muller from its port than it is threatened with an influx of all the rascality that is put to flight by the financial explosions now going on. Mr. Salomon's fraudulent clerk, Mr. Thorneley, has chosen according to his own confession, that destination, and he was preceded by Mr. Marsden, the absconding bankrupt from Leeds, who stands charged with forgeries to the amount of £50,000 or £100,000.

The Rev. Emmons P. Bond, pastor of the Baptist Church in New Britain, Ct., was drafted, but declined the offer of his friends to procure him a substitute, and went into the ranks himself. He has now been appointed chaplain of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment.

In the case of Stephen T. Clark, vs. James and Erastus Brooks, involving a part ownership of the *Evening Express*, the jury on Tuesday returned a verdict for the plaintiff, declaring Mr. Clark the owner of one-sixth of the paper, James Brooks one-half, and Erastus Brooks one-third. The latter acknowledges Mr. Clark, while acting as money editor of the paper, did not use its columns for his own purposes to the detriment of the paper.

Railway and Electric Telegraph Projects for China.

Before we are likely to see the extension of the railway system from this city to San Francisco, a commencement will be make at the work of extending the same across the Empire of China, and thus complete the girdling of the globe, save where the "silent highway of nations," the Pacific ocean has the way. American mercantile readers—indeed, our intelligent countrymen generally, must regard with interest every project that promises to develop the resources of China, with which empire our relations, through our countrymen on the Pacific, are daily becoming more intimate and more important.

British capital which is ever seeking for new channels, is turning to railroads in China for an investment. Mr. Macdonald, Stephenson, whose success in Indian railroad enterprise is known, lately returned to England, after an exploratory visit to China, which had reference to the feasibility of extending the system across the country from India, or, rather, of taking Hankow at the head of foreign navigation on the Yangtze, and having lines radiating hence, West to India about sixteen hundred miles (thus communicating with Calcutta and Bombay,) east to Shanghai, six hundred and fifty miles, south to Hong Kong and Canton, eight hundred miles, and north to P——g, sixteen hundred miles. A magnificent s——e, truly! The difficulties are political rather than physical. A strong opposition will be offered by the Mandarins. The authorities at Shanghai curtly refused to transmit to Pekin the memorial of the British merchants, craving leave to make a short line from that city to Soochow, declaring that would give foreigners an amount of influence which could not be tolerated. Although the enlightened Prince Kung is said to be willing to give the experiment a trial, there is at present so much official opposition that nothing can be done. According to Sir Macdonald, a meeting of native merchants and others was held in Canton, who expressed themselves highly in favor of his plan, and signified their readiness to subscribe part of the capital. The common people, too, were disposed to approve the idea, and flocked to see the "good man who had come to give them a railway." The greater part of the pamphlet which that gentleman has published is composed of letters from the most eminent foreign firms in Canton, Hong Kong, and Shanghai favoring his views.

Union Mass Meeting in Allegheny.

Five Thousand Union Men Assembled in Mass Meeting—Powerful Speeches by Col. Thompson, of Butler, Dr. Prestley, of Pittsburgh, and Hon. T. J. Bigham, Lower St. Clair Township—Songs, by the Allegheny Glee Club—Fire Works and Rejoicings.

One of the greatest outpowerings of Union men which has assembled in the city of Allegheny since the commencement of the Campaign convened last evening on the Common. The assemblage was called to order by the appointment of Rev. J. C. Steele, President; electing James Sample, of Butler; Capt. James Miller, of Manchester; John Dickson, of Richland township, and R. B. Magraw Vice Presidents, the reporters of the press acting as Secretaries.

Col. Thompson, of Butler County, was the first speaker of the evening. He is a young man of whom we had heard but little previous to the present campaign, and we but do him justice when we class him in the very front rank of political speakers now doing good service in the cause of the Union. He argued that there was no middle ground where a man could stand in the present crisis in our country's affairs—he must either love his country and her institutions, or he must hate the heritage bequeathed us by our forefathers, and wish to see it destroyed—he must either be a Union man or a traitor. Explain away the matter as the Copperheads might, the fact would still stand prominently forth that there were but two parties, the one for and the other opposed to the Union of these United States upon a sure and lasting basis.

At the conclusion of Colonel Thompson's address, the President of the meeting announced that there would be a grand Mass Convention of the Union men of Allegheny and Butler counties held at Noblestown on Wednesday next, and requested the various delegations of the two cities who proposed attending to meet on Ohio street at seven o'clock on the morning of that day. The Allegheny Glee Club then sang

"Rally, boys, for the good old Union,"

after which Dr. Prestley was introduced to the audience and spoke for over an hour in a most masterly manner. He discussed the questions, Had we nationality? Have we a nationality yet? Has the Government a right to self-protection? How can a State lawfully secede from the Union? He took up the Chicago Platform, plank by plank, showing that it was framed by traitors and was a mere cats-paw of the rebellion. He urged those present to renewed effort in the cause of the Union. Allegheny county must do better in November than she had in October. There was no reason why we should not give 6,000 Lincoln majority as we did in 1860. Would we do it? [Cries of we will.]

The Glee Club then sang one of its popular campaign songs, "when the roll is called up yonder," "Bigham! Bigham!" That gentleman being on the stand acceded to the call, and was addressing the people when we left the stand.

Altogether, the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic of the campaign. During the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, which added greatly to enliven the scene. Allegheny will do her duty in November. Let others do likewise, and all will be well.

REMARKABLE MINERAL DISCOVERY.

An Immense Mountain of Iron Discovered on the Canadian Side of Lake Superior. Only Forty-five Miles from the Sault—Continuation of the Marquette Range—Unequalled Richness of the Ore—The Manner of Its Discovery

The Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* gives the following interesting account of the discovery of a new iron mountain:—The existence of an immense iron mountain almost on the very shores of Lake Superior, outvaluing the enormous iron mountains of Marquette, seems almost too marvelous for belief, yet we can assure our readers upon the most irrefragable testimony that the fact is even so. That such a wonderful mineral deposit should remain undiscovered until a very recent date, is the most remarkable feature of the whole affair, and shows how great and diversified is the natural wealth of that world renowned region contrasted with the tardy pace of its development, particularly on the Canadian side, where the newly-discovered mine is located. At the distance of only about forty-five miles from Sault Ste. Marie, this mountain lifts its frowning summit to the altitude of six hundred feet above the level of the plain, and nine hundred feet above the level of the lake, rising abruptly at once as high as the iron mountains of Marquette.

The first examination was made in July last by Prof. P. Duffield, of this city, who, from the general features, came to the conclusion that the range was identical with that of Marquette, and in order to satisfy himself on this point, he visited Marquette to get the range, by which his theory was found to be fully sustained. A company was subsequently formed under the name of the Batchawanung Iron Company, which obtained a patent from the Canadian Government for 3,200 acres of land, which comprises all, or nearly all, of the mountain in question. About four weeks ago some of the representatives of the company, together with a few scientific gentlemen, the whole party numbering about twenty-five, set out for the purpose of a tour of exploration, provided with all necessary appliances for examination and survey. Among the party were Professor Desmond, of Detroit; Mr. Adelbert Adelberg & Raymond; Col. W. W. Duffield, civil engineer and surveyor; Mr. Wilson, Provincial Land Surveyor; Captain Canada, Esq., of the Sarnia Observer; Mason Tuttle, Drew, Esq., Boston, editor *Ploughman*; S. A. Forbes, Esq., Marquette, chief Engineer of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad; Capt. Jones, Esq., and T. P. Mansfield, Esq., of Detroit; O. C. Gibbs, Esq., of West Wareham, Mass., and others. The party returned a day or two since, and report that the district explored is fully equal to the highest anticipations concerning the extent and richness of the mines have been more than realized. The ore is of the very finest quality, corresponding to the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob ore, and extending through a range of several miles, in deposits many feet in thickness. It is so plentiful that by no human agency can the supply be exhausted for hundreds of years! Of the unequalled richness of the ore we are enabled to speak definitely. A quantity which was taken from the depth of only 15 feet from the surface, and smelted in a common blast furnace by Prof. Duffield, realized 69 per cent. of pure iron. Even a much lower number than 50 per cent. is a good working average, the richness of the newly-discovered ore will be fully apparent. At a greater depth from the surface its purity will of course be on a corresponding scale, in accordance with a well-known mineralogical law.

In addition to the professional examination, which was conducted by Mr. Raymond, assisted by Mr. Forbes, a very large extent of land was thoroughly mapped and surveyed; the Batchawanung River was "meandered" for nine miles from its mouth, soundings were taken in the bay, and an excellent harbor was located; and, finally a railroad line was run from the harbor to the future mines, by the experienced skill of Col. Duffield, assisted by Mr. Forbes. Col. Duffield reports that this line will not be over five miles long, and that it can be constructed without heavy grades. The harbor is a good one, sheltered from all winds, accessible by a ample channel to large vessels, and sufficiently extensive to accommodate the largest commerce. He also states that the railroad from the mines to the harbor, will have a down grade of 75 feet to the mile. The cars would thus have a descending grade when loaded, and an up grade when light.

We understand that the reports of Col. Duffield, Mr. Forbes, and Messrs. Adelberg and Raymond will soon be given to the public, and that steps will immediately be taken for the development of the Batchawanung District.

It will be observed that our statements are not made upon doubtful authority. The gentlemen by whom the examination was conducted, and upon whose authority the results are given, are of eminent standing in their professional as well as their private character. They are unimpeachable, and the result will prove that the full measure of importance attaches to this remarkable discovery that we have claimed for it. It is destined at no far distant day to exert a decided influence both upon our own commerce and that of Canada. It will have a startling effect upon the Canadian Government, and we hope that it will be the means of bringing about a complete survey of the whole region skirting the Canadian shore of Lake Superior.

The mine was first discovered a year ago last winter by an Indian named Cancosh, but who is now known by the *soubriquet* of "Pewable," signifying "iron." In trapping he came to a tree that had been blown down, whose upturned roots revealed to view the previously hidden wealth. The news was communicated to a half breed named Peter Bell, who imparted the secret to Mr. Mansfield.

A Bold Game to Carry New York for Treason.

At a late Copperhead meeting held in Middletown, this county, an attache of the opposition organ in this city, by the slip of his tongue, let out the knowledge of a bold game to be carried on by secret means. Gov. Seymour, of New York, and his friends, to carry that State at the approaching election. It appears that the individual who "let the cat out of the bag," mistook a sound Union man for a Copperhead, and in the course of a conversation asserted that arrangements had been made by which sufficient "proxy votes" would be secured to make Seymour Governor of New York for another term. When surpise was expressed as to how this could be done, the reply was vouchsafed that Gov. Seymour had the appointment of the agents to take the army vote—that these emissaries would take care of his interests, and thus it would only be necessary to collect the names of sufficient New York volunteers, fill up the blank for proxy voting with such as these, transmit the ballots to trusty friends prepared to carry out the scheme, and thus, by a fraud, carry the Empire State against the cause from which her commercial marine, her internal trade and vast enterprises have derived their most solid successes.

THE REBELS AND MONARCHY.

An Important Document—Appeal from Loyal Southern Men to the Governors of the Loyal States—Distinction of Civil Liberty in the South—Solemn Warning Against Rebel Machinations in the North—The People Ready for Reunion.

ROME, Ga., October 4, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The paralyzed condition of the many thousands of Union men within the Southern States, both in and out of the rebel army, through the instrumentality of an absolute and relentless despotism, places it most completely out of their power, without the aid of the United States army, to ever regain their liberties.

Within the rebel lines not a vestige of civil liberty exists, and it is only when the fortunes of war throw us within the reach of Federal protection, that we can, without the hazard of life, give expression to our desire for a restoration of the Union.

Completely divested of all power or influence over our leading men, and in a state of absolute vassalage to the arbitrary edicts of a military usurper, our only hope of release is upon the overthrow of the ambitious men who have thus enslaved us.

In addressing you, we wish to be understood as appealing, not only to the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois, but to the Governors of all the loyal States to be on their guard against the insidious encroachments of rebellion at your own doors and your own firesides.

No pains will be spared by our leading rebels to bribe, seduce, deceive, or overawe your citizens into deadly conflicts and civil strife, so as thereby to render complete the downfall of free government upon the American continent, and we beg you to excuse us in thus taking the liberty to warn you of a danger which we consider imminent; and to urge you to let no considerations of mere party triumph be permitted to shut out from view even for one moment, the great paramount object—the suppression of the rebellion.

Tell the people North that we implore them to drop the negro question *pro* and *con*; and feel assured that we would not give up the Union for all the slaves on the face of the earth.

We claim to know what rebellion is—its height and depth, its length and breath—and having, through changes wrought by the fortunes of war, been placed where we can once more exercise free speech, we yield to the impulses of duty, not only to our whole country, but to thousands of Union men who are yet held in bondage, when we assure you that nothing but the strong arm of military power can ever subdue it, or destroy its power for mischief.

And as a confirmation of this view we beg leave to offer the following facts and arguments in reference to Rebellion and its designs:

Leading disunionists of the South, for several years prior to the rebellion, exerted all their talent and ingenuity to find out some justifiable pretext to secede from the Union, and set up for themselves. At no time have they ever been satisfied with its overpowering civil rights and privileges, and they have ever considered it a compromise of their dignity to ask poor men, or the common people for the privilege of going to the Legislature, or being sent in Congress, or of occupying other high and honorable positions.

Ever longing for the pomp and splendor of monarchies, and for the entailment of exclusive hereditary emoluments and privileges, they have had no patience with the majority rule inherent in a form of Government which has given to the people political equality. They have always considered themselves as a class of superior men—making no part of the people, but entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a privileged class. And in haranguing what they conceive to be the vulgar herd, they often speak of them as quailing them "my people," as if they thought the people belonged to them. So accustomed are they to speak to their slaves, calling them "my negroes," that they

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Is It a Northern Rebellion?

We have already commented on the extraordinary resolution of Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, who has three sons in the rebel army, to perpetuate the Chicago Convention. We have shown it to be for no other than a rebellious purpose. The startling developements we have had since then in regard to the insurrectionary secret societies of the Copperhead party have confirmed our worst fears. There was nothing then, nor is there anything, now to warrant the assembling of that Convention for any lawful purpose. Let us again examine the circumstances of the case.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, to speak in the mildest manner, is a notorious sympathizer with the great rebellion, and cannot, of course, desire to see it subdued. His efforts have always been directed to secure its success. In introducing his resolution he used this language:

"The delegations from the West, including that State to which I am attached, are of the opinion that circumstances may occur between this and the 4th of March, that will make it necessary for the great mass of the Democracy of this country to be re-assembled."

The three prominent points in this language are: first, that the delegations from the West, where secret societies have been discovered, whose purpose is to seize the Government whether they are successful at the polls or not, demanded the passage of the resolution; second, the limitation of time *to the 4th of March*. The Presidential question will be determined on the 8th of November, almost four months before the 4th of March, and it is impossible that any thing can occur between those dates to justify the re-assembling of the Chicago Convention. And, third, that "the great mass of the Democracy" is to be assembled, not merely the Convention.

It is unnecessary to discuss these points separately—they unite to make one purpose, and as such we shall consider them. The recent developments in Indiana show that it was the purpose to unite all the suporters of MCCLELLAN in the various secret treasonable associations which exist to so large an extent in the West. Muskets, small arms, ammunition, and other warlike appliances were being procured in immense quantities to place the "great mass of the Democracy" on a war footing. If the election in November turned out favorable to them, all would be well. They knew that the loyal men of the country would yield to the will of the majority. They knew that Mr. LINCOLN would acquiesce in the language he used recently—"Whoever shall be constitutionally elected therefor in November, shall be duly installed as President on the fourth of March, and that in the interval I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship." But if the election turned out unfavorable to them, the time between then and the 4th of March would be employed to perfect the organization of their secret orders, re-assemble the Chicago Convention, and call together the "great mass of the Democracy" to seize the Government. "The great mass of the Democracy" would constitute the army of Northern insurrection and rebellion, while the Chicago Convention would act in the capacity of Directory. AUGUSTE BELMONT, acting as the tool of the ROTHSCHILDS and our other foreign enemies, would give such a direction to affairs as would secure the success of the Southern rebellion and the downfall of popular liberty.

This is the only conclusion we are able to draw from all the circumstances. The Copperheads are ominously silent on this question, and do not pretend to tell us what it means. Their candidate for Vice President, however, gives us a little light on the subject. In a speech some time since he used this language:

"I will tell you, my Republican friends, I know you have been pretty supercilious, you have been defiant, you have been outrageous; but I know I speak the heart and voice of the old Democracy when I say that next fall we intend to have a free election, free ballot, free assemblage together, or the freest fight that ever took place in this country."

In 1860 the Democrats made the same cry—"a free election or a free fight." They got a free election and were defeated, but still they made a "free fight"—a terrible fight which they have continued to wage ever since. PENDLETON has promised since then "the *freest* fight that ever took place in this country." It is to exceed the great rebellion which we have been trying to put down for three years and a half. What else can it be but another and still worse rebellion in the North? PENDLETON but foreshadowed the action of the Chicago Convention, as we have faithfully endeavored to explain it.

Old Allegheny,

The Unionists of Allegheny are blamed by the New York *Tribune* and other papers for not giving a larger majority at the late election. While we know the county did not do as well as she might have done, we think that when it is taken into the account that she has sent between four and five thousand men into the field, four-fifths of whom would have voted with us at home, we think the case is not so bad. It will be better next month. We know we failed to get our strength out, but it is coming out at the November trial, and hundreds who voted against us before will vote with us then. Let our friends abroad be not concerned about Old Allegheny, and that we may not lose our position in the front rank, let the Unionists in every Ward, Borough and Precinct work night and day.

The Post Dodges.

The *Post* affects to believe that the quotations we have made from the Democratic resolutions and addresses of 1862, were to show that the Democrats then supported Mr. LINCOLN. We did not, nor do we now, care whether they supported Mr. LINCOLN or not. Our purpose was to show that they *then* pledged everything—"life, fortune and sacred honor" to secure the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, that they were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until that object should be accomplished; but that they are *now* opposed to the prosecution of the war for any purpose—that they demand a dishonorable, cowardly peace, which can only result in the success of the rebellion and the disintegration of the Federal Union. That was our point, neighbor, but you dodged it.

The Garden City.

When Cowper wrote the aphorism, "God made the country and man made the town," he doubtless had in his mind the thought that man made a very clumsy, not to say a very imperfect thing when he made a town. If the poet had lived to read the Chicago papers and from them had learned the wonderful manner in which the "Garden City" had been made by man, he would probably have been tempted to exclaim in a rapture of disgust—"O, what a city! What a city!" We are not uncharitable enough to believe that Chicago is in any worse condition than other cities—hardly as bad as New York, or other large cities, but its journals appear to take great pride in picturing up its badness. About two months ago they boasted that they had rid themselves of what some wise-acres call "the necessary evil," by scattering it all around them upon other cities as they would Greek fire upon Rebel strongholds; and now they seek to do the same thing with the thieves and scoundrels whom they have been collecting in that city since the meeting of the memorable and perpetual Copperhead Convention. The *Tribune* of that city describes the present stock of plants they have on hand in the following comprehensive language:

It has long been known that our city was being rapidly filled with a most rough and reckless set of desperadoes, who, driven from other cities, or fleeing from the draft, or, worse still, bounty jumpers, who have eluded the vigilance of Provost Marshals, and come here to clot in robbery and spend their ill-gotten gains. The garottings, the robberies, the assaults and murders, gave fearful evidence of their presence. The inadequacy of the police force gave them the coveted opportunity, and it did not pass unimproved. Bloody visaged crime stalked forth at noon-day, and upon no street, or at no hour, was there personal safety.

The "Nursery city" would be as appropriate as "Garden city" as a title to Chicago if they insist upon making such collections as the above only for the purpose of displaying generosity in distributing themjamong other cities after they have "done" that one. For our part we would prefer New York *Tribune* strawberries, or almost any other good thing to the offense vice and crime of Chicago. Instead of punishing the miscreants upon whom they lay their hands, notwithstanding so much guilt, they fine them in small sums varying from $10 to $75 and let them go. This may be a very wise way of punishing criminals, but we opine that such fines only amount to cheap investments, in view of the fact of a thief having $1,000 stolen money on his person. It excels even "ill-gotten gains" by keeping the thieves referred to they threaten to send them to other cities; and as "most of them are armed with revolvers or dirks, and many of them have their hair partially dyed, and carpet bags filled with disguising apparel," we think they are a very unworthy gift to send away from their present field of operations. Suppose that august body, the Chicago Board of Trade, should make provision for them; would that not be better? As the police found but sixty of them, only a sufficient number to constitute a nice little dinner party, the thing might be done very easily, even if it was done in jail. So far as the appropriation intended for Pittsburgh, for we suppose we are in for a share as on a former distribution, we decidedly prefer to have the scoundrels properly provided for in the "Nursery city." At all events, whatever the brilliant lights of Chicago authority may do, we pray them not to inflict any further dispensation of their probably well meant by badly planned kindness upon Pittsburgh. P. Q.

Railway Matters.

The Gothic arch which covered Union avenue, Philadelphia, in the Great Central Fair, it is known, was purchased by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company for $20,000. This arch has been taken to West Philadelphia and placed on Market street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and nearly fitted up for a temporary depot. Two tracks have been laid to the new building, and now all trains on the Central road leave West Philadelphia. For the accommodation of travelers, arrangements have been made with the Market Street Passenger Railway Company to run one-minute cars from Market and Front streets to West Philodelphia, commencing one hour before the departure of each train. On Sundays similar services will be performed from Eighth and Market streets, to connect with the 7:5 and 10 P. M. trains.

A Harrisburg paper states that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have in view a new survey of a route from Tyrone to near Blairsville, by which the great tunnel on the mountain will be avoided, and several miles saved in the distance between the two points besides. The cause of this movement is an apprehension that the tunnel may at some time give the Company trouble by caving in.

On Thursday evening, 13th inst., at Steubenville, employees of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad and Adams' Express Companies presented to Mr. J. D. Layng, late Assistant Superintendent of the P. C. & C. Railroad, a fine set of silver-ware, as a testimonial of their esteem for him, and high appreciation of his merits.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad will pay, on the 26th of October, a dividend of four per cent., free from tax.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company: September, 1864 $74,162 38; September, 1863, $49,171 28; increase, $24,991 08. Earnings in ten months, ending September 30, 1864, $623,062 38; in same time last year, $415,388 37; increase, $208,526 21.

THE NEW ERICSSON GUN.—It has been known for some time, among select few in naval circles, that Capt. Ericsson has been getting up a gun to surpass anything yet known in effectiveness. One of them has been under going tests at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard and down the Bay, which proved entirely successful. It is a 15-inch wrought iron piece, weighs a little over 34,000 pounds, and was severely tested with 75 pounds of powder, burning up every grain and rendering 15-inch solid round shot invisible to the ordnance officer, who could not trace its progress. It is presumed it traveled about eight miles. Around the breeching it is about 28 inches thick, and if it meets the anticipations of some naval officers, it will revolutionize naval ship building.

THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR.—The steam iron clad Dictator, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard is filled with machinists and engineers, who work night and day upon the vessel. Her engines were tested on Saturday at the dock, when it was found that the dock was giving way under the powerful engines. Steam had to be cut off, and heavy cables are now being placed in such a position that it is to be hoped no further apprehension will be feared of destroying the docks. The vessel will not go to sea as soon as was expected, owing to the numberless little jobs and alterations yet to be finished. Some of her officers suppose she will be ready to leave on Saturday next.

THE commotion on the English Exchange, but especially at Liverpool, on account of the caving in of the rebellion, is represented by eye-witnesses as something terrible. They are beginning to feel that the day of reckoning for their dishonest speculations has arrived, and they do not seem to conceal their fear and trembling. The panic among the French rebellion sympathizers and speculators is also perceptible, but not to the same degree as in England.

THE English are just now paying dearly for their faith in the London *Times*. The commercial embarrassments, which are carrying down so many houses in England, and by Wilmer & Smith's *European Times*, to be largely due to the frequent and unfounded prophecies of the London *Times*, that the Peace party was about to prevail, and that our Government would be forced to abandon the war. Those predictions forced prices down, and the result is seen.

SHORTENING THE ROUTE.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad propose to make a new survey of a route from Tyrone to near Blairsville, by which the great tunnel on the mountain will be avoided, and several miles saved in the distance between the points named. The reason for this movement is said to be an apprehension that the tunnel may cave in.

A "SPECIMEN BRICK."—The U. S. Christian Commission have received from Nevada a silver and gold brick, worth $2,900 in currency, as a contribution to the cause. It is as much as a man could conveniently lift, and no man could carry such a brick in his hat without losing his balance or his hat. We believe it is one of several bricks of the kind the Commission has or is to receive.

MANY Union votes were lost at the late election for want of thorough assessments. Let no vote be lost in that way at the next and final struggle. *See that every Union man is assessed without delay*, and especially see that all the soldiers are assessed. Don't ask how they will vote—let them *all* have the chance.

A. T. STEWART.—Stewart, the New York dry goods dealer, is building a marble structure, 61 by 111 feet, on the site of the late Sarsparilla Townsend mansion, on Fifth avenue of New York, but whether as a gallery of art or a private residence does not yet appear. It has already cost $200,000, and there is much speculation in regard to its use. If it becomes a private residence, 100 guests with moderate crinoline can be accommodated at one time on the drawing-room floor.

A GREAT WORK.—The Chicago papers say that city is to be "purified."

General Intelligence.

Last Sunday some children who were at play upon a vacant lot in Detroit, discovered in an old cellar, a box containing the body of a full-grown male infant. Upon examination it was discovered that the child had been murdered. The murder is supposed to have been committed in a house of prostitution near by.

The horse mackerel fishery has been brisk this summer and fall, says the Belfast *Journal*. The fact that these fish will take a baited hook has been known only for four seasons past, and they are now caught by huge hooks baited with pogies.

A very curious method of reducing the intense headache experienced by fever patients, has been lately pointed out by a French physician. It consists simply in pressure extending over the integument covering the temporal arteries. It was discovered quite accidentally, in feeling the temples, rather than the wrists, in order to ascertain the frequency of the pulse.

A Yankee pie factory in New York turns out 35,000 to 40,000 every week. He occupies four buildings and has ten horses and wagons engaged in delivering his pies about the city.

A writer on the present prospects of Africa says in the spirit of prophecy: "When the Cockneys of Timbuctoo have their tea gardens in the Oases of the Sahara: when hotels and guide-books are established at the source of the Nile; when it becomes fashionable to go yachting on the lakes of the Great Plateau; when noblemen, building seats in Central America, will have their elephant parks and their hippopotami waters, young ladies on camp-stools under palm trees will be sighing with tears in the Last of the Negroes," and the Niger will become as romantic a river as the Rhine. The curious New Zealander will at the same time, without doubt, be prowling over the ruins of London.

Massachusetts had about one hundred thousand dogs in 1859; fully one to every twelve of the human population—a very large proportion for a State made up of cities and villages, full of practical and sensible people, most of them having no more use for a dog than for a real wolf or a veritable jackal.

The United States Christian Commission has received a silver brick from Nevada Territory. It is twelve inches in length, four in breadth and three in depth, and valued at $2,905 in currency. It is only a portion of the contributions of the residents of that post. Monday $1,437 in currency was received from Portland, in the same territory. Last week $51,000 was received from the ladies of San Francisco, and an additional $50,000 from that city and the Pacific coast. Large shipments of clothing, delicacies, hospital stores, &c., have been sent by the Commission to the wounded of Sheridan's army.

The Californians are famous for big mines, big trees, and now they have added a big cheese to their list of big brags. At the late Sanitary Fair in San Francisco, a cheese weighing 3,800 pounds, and manufactured by Steele, Brother, of Pescadora, was on exhibition in the Floral Temple. The Messrs. Steele removed to California from Lorain county, Ohio, a number of years ago, and engaged in the dairy business in the vicinity of San Francisco—how successfully, their monster cheese shows.

An International Curling Match has been agreed upon between the Curlers of Canada and those of the United States, to come off early this incoming winter. All Clubs intending to participate in the match, are requested to report as soon as possible the number of rinks they will play—the Canadian Clubs to R. N. Law, Esq., Hamilton, C. W.; and the Clubs of the United States to Alex. Muir, Buffalo, N. Y. The match will be governed by the rules of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland. The game will be played on the first or second week of January, 1865, and the place will be designated after hearing what Clubs will be represented.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* complains that recently there has been a large amount of thieving done in that town. Peter Good had been robbed of $60 in money, and a large amount of marketing. Rev. Mr. Schindler's house was broken into and robbed, during his absence last week. Benjamin M. Johnston, Esq., also suffered from their unlawful depredations.

It is stated that the apple crop in Blair county this year is quite good, both in quantity and quality, and the orchardists have been quite busy in gathering it, and making cider. "Apple Butter time" is, of course, generally observed, and this capital Pennsylvania institution is being produced in large quantities.

Personal.

Green, the Malden murderer, is to be hanged on the 17th of January, 1865. A little more than a year will then have elapsed since his double crime was committed, as that took place on the 15th of December, 1863.

Miss Bateman has had another enthusiastic reception in Liverpool. The Liverpool *Times* says: "The 'Leah' of Miss Batsman will live in the remembrance of the playgoer as the 'Shylock' of Kean, the 'Lady Macbeth' of Mrs. Siddons, or the 'Belvidera' of Miss O'Neill."

H. E. Prentiss, of Bangor, one of the proprietors of Topsfield, Me., has recently given to that town a park worth $10,000.

Olly Gammon, a speculator in petroleum stock, says that the accounts of the wonderful yield of some of the oil wells are *puer-ite* statements.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to learn that his son, Lieutenant Joseph C. Breckenridge, who was one of the Union officers placed under fire in Charleston by the rebels, has been exchanged, and is now at home with his father in Kentucky. Lieutenant Breckenridge is one of the most gallant officers in the army. He commanded a battery in Sherman's force, and had also been on the staff of General Thomas, as one of the hardest fights near Atlanta he was unfortunately captured.

The Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, we regret to learn, was thrown from his horse recently, and will be confined to his home for some time to come. This is the more to be regretted just now, as the Doctor had made arrangements for a thorough canvass of his State for Lincoln and Johnson.

Political.

Col. W. B. Roeper, of the 57th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, writing from his headquarters in the army of the Potomac, on election day, to his father, says: "This is election day and there is great excitement. Soldiers are very busy voting throughout the army, and I am happy to say, are supporting the Union ticket almost to a man. You may say to my friends that I am still for the Union and still support 'Old Abe' to the last. I was strong for McClellan until he accepted the Chicago platform; then I dropped him like a red potato."

Major Harry White was welcomed at the rooms of the Union Campaign Club, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening.

A correspondent with the 20th Infantry writes: "We do not follow now the gunboat General with the *diamond-hitted sword*, but Grant, the *iron man* with the *iron sword*, and in currency we

Captain Speke's Adventure with a Boa Constrictor.

At the earliest possible moment after our camp had been pitched, a hunt was set afoot and Capt. Grant, myself and some attendants were soon making our way to "the path." There were no animals there when we arrived, except a few hippotami, and we were, therefore, obliged to wait the coming of some more palatable game. Our patience, however, was severely taxed; and after a long delay, we were about to "bag" a hippotamus, when one of our attendants, perched in a tree about half a mile distant, began waving his blanket. This was a signal that game was approaching. We immediately drew into cover, and awaited the coming up of the latter.

We were not delayed long, for presently a long column of animals, from the elephant to the hoo-hoo, appeared in view, trotting at a good pace to the river. Their flanks were soon presented to us, and each selecting his object, fired. McColl shot a fine young Buffalo cow, whilst Capt. Grant was equally successful with a hoo-hoo, and several spears, cast by our attendants, stopped the career of one or two different animals of the herd.

At this juncture, however, occurred an unexpected adventure, that finished our sport for that day. I had sprung forward, immediately after firing, in order to obtain a fair shot at a huge elephant that I wanted to bring down on account of his immense tusks. I got the desired aim, and pulled the trigger of my second barrel. At the moment of my doing so a wild cry of alarm, uttered by one of the blacks, called my attention. Glancing round, my eye chanced to range up into the foliage of the tree beneath which Captain Grant and myself had lain for several hours previous.

My feelings may possibly be imagined as I beheld an enormous boa constrictor, whose hideous head and neck projected some distance into view, showing that he was about to make a fatal spring. His direction was certainly toward me; and as he flashed from his position like a thunderbolt, I gave myself up, for ere aid could have reached me, fold after fold of the monster would have crushed my strong frame, into a quivering pulp. I fell, seemingly caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange, indescribable scuffle ensued. In the midst of this terrible strife, I suddenly became conscious of the pressence of a second victim, and even after the time that has elapsed since then, I still recollect with what vividness the thought shot across my mind, that this second victim was Capt. Grant, my noble companion. At last, after being thus whirled about for several seconds, each second seeming to be interminable, there ensued a lull, a stillness as of death, and I opened my eyes, expecting to look upon those unexplored landscapes which are seen only in the country beyond the tomb. Instead of that, I saw Captain Grant levelling his rifle toward me, while, standing beside and behind him, were the blacks, in every conceivable attitude of the most intense suspense.

In a moment I comprehended all. The huge serpent had struck a young buffalo cow, between which and him I had unluckily placed myself at the moment of firing upon the elephant. A most singular good fortune had attended me, however, for instead of being crushed into mangled mass with the unfortunate cow, my left forearm only had been caught in between the buffalo's body and a single fold of the constrictor. The limb had just missed that of the shoulder at the root of the neck, and thus had a soft bed of flesh, into which it was jammed, as it were, by the immense pressure of the serpent's body, that was ironlike in hardness.

As I saw Grant about to shoot a terror took possession of me, for if he refrained I might possibly escape, after the boa released his folds from the dead cow. But should he fire and strike the reptile, it would, in its convulsions, crush or drag me to pieces. Even as the idea came to me I beheld Grant pause. He appeared to fully comprehend all. He could see how I was situated, that I was still living, and that my delivery depended on the will of the constrictor. We could see every line on each other's face, so close were we, and I would have shouted or spoken, or even whispered at him, had I dared, but the boa's head was within a few inches of mine, and the wink of an eylid would perhaps suffice to destroy; so I stared, like a dead man at Grant and at the blacks.

Presently the serpent began gradually to relax his folds, and after re tightening them several times as the crushed buffalo quivered, he unwound one fold entirely. Then he paused. The next iron-like band was the one that held me prisoner; and as I felt it little by little unclasping, my heart stood still with hope and fear. Perhaps, upon being freed, the benumbed arm uncontrolled by my will might fall from the cushion-like bed in which it lay. And such a mishap might bring the spare fold around my neck or chest, and then farewell to the sources of the Nile. Oh, how heavily, how desolately I struggled to command myself! I glanced at Grant and saw him handling his rifle anxiously. I glanced at the negroes and saw them still gazing astounded, petrified with astonishment. I glanced at the serpent's loathesome head and saw its bright, deadly eyes watching for the least sign of life in its prey.

Now, then, the reptile loosened its fold on my arm a hair's breadth, and now, a little more, until half an inch of space separated my arm and its mottled skin. I could have whipped out my hand, but dared not take the risk. Atoms of time dragged themselves into ages, and a minute seemed eternity itself! The second fold was removed entirely, and the next one was easing. Should I dash away now or wait a more favorable movement? I decided upon the former; and, with lightning speed, I bounded away toward Grant, the crack of whose piece I heard at the same instant. For the first time in my life, I was thoroughly overcome; and sinking down, I remained in a semi-conscious state for several minutes.

When I fully recovered, Grant and the overjoyed negroes held me up, and pointed out the boa, who was still writhing in his death agonies. I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass, bushes and saplings, and in fact everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe. This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two inches and a half in extreme length, while round the thickest part of the body its girth was nearly three feet, thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY, are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.
oc29-1m

EL DORADO OIL COMPANY, }
Office of the Union Banking Company. }

PITTSBURGH STOCKHOLDERS

are hereby notified that the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY next, at the above office, on the payment of the balance due on the shares of stock, to the President of the Company, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors to receive said balance and to distribute the certificates.

B. A. MITCHELL,
oct19 3t Secretary and Treasurer.

EL DORADO OIL COMPANY, }
Office corner of Fifth and Walnut sts., Phila. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the Company, for the month of September, payable on and after the 31st inst., the Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th, at 3 o'clock, p. m. [oct19-3t] B. A. MITCHELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE BLOOD FARM AND OHIO PETROLEUM CO., }
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18th, 1864. }

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions, [TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,] forthwith, to Mr. IRA B. McVAY, the Treasurer of the Company, at his office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. ROBERT F. PENEY,
oct19-4t President.

PITTSBURGH AND GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Great Western Oil Company, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

J. R. CANFIELD, President.
S. WARD, Sec'y and Treasurer.
C. RAISLEY, Clerk

DIRECTORS—John R. Canfield, Wm. Frew, Samuel McCrickard, Reese Owens, J. B. Anger, James Kearney, Jr.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000.
Shares	80,000 of $6. each.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 24th instant. By order of the Board,

oct19-1w E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONSOGER, 381 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sel9-tf

JOSEPH M. SICHEL,

(Late LYON & SICHEL,)

St. Charles Segar Store.

Offers for sale

70 Mille La Ricl la Segars,
50 do. Hi Sol
50 do. Jockey Club "
50 do. Caberiel
50 do. La Espanola Segars; 200 different brands and a large lot of genuine imported Segars.

Also, Solace, Sunny Side and other fine Cut Tobacco, at the lowest prices, &c., on reasonable terms.
oct-ed3w

500 BALES

PRIME NEW HOPS.

In store and for sale by

RICE BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

HOPS,

oct17-3w-eod MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

TWO CAPITALISTS AND PERSONS DESIROUS OF FORMING OIL COMPANIES,

J. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Franklin, Venango Co. Pa.

Petroleum lands, interests in producing wells, and oil leases in popular localities on Oil Creek, the Allegheny river, and their tributaries, at reasonable prices on liberal terms. oct8-3t&w3m

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on ie or 15 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and expe ence, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 178 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $30, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
178 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit and positively last night but one of the celebrated comedian

YANKEE LOCKE,

who will appear in three pieces.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the new drama entitled
THE LOST HEIR.
Dr. Ply Pittsburg.....Yankee Locke
Song.....Fanny Burt.
To be followed by.....SAM PATCH IN FRANCE.
Sam Patch.....Yankee Locke
To conclude with.....WIFE FOR A DAY.
Hatfen Tucker.....Yankee Locke.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Irent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same se28-1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,00 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864	222,219 00
Assets	$722,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864	582,000
Cash Capital	$400,000

The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct18 35 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Varnier, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Offices, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:	
WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	Wm. VARNIER,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	CHARLES SHANNON LOYD,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.	
ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain Wm. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.	R. L. McGREW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se5-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:	
WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRATT,
E. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

dec28

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se9-6ly P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES. Store
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5-1f

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership of LIPPINCOTT & CO., of this city, is hereby dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be wound up by their Successors, LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, by whom all claims and obligations of the late firm will be paid, who are duly authorized to collect the amounts due to the firm of Lippincott & Co., and to use the name of that firm in the settlement of our business.

In retiring from business we recommend our Successor Lippincott & Bakewell to the patronage of our friends and customers.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
WM. J. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT.....R. P. BAKEWELL,
T. BAKEWELL.....R. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
General Partners Special Partners.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

having purchased the manufactory and Trade of Lippincott & Co., will continue to manufacture Axes, Saws, Shovels, etc., as heretofore.

The new firm will brand their goods with the name of

"LIPPINCOTT & CO.,"

as their "Trade Mark," and solicit the continuance of the favors shown to the late firm. oct1-2w

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The Business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oct5-1f

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood st.

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURER EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy6-1y *PITTSBURGH.*

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 **39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.**

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash, Locks and Supporteds, Bandread Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 381 Clair street, Pittsburgh. aps

FULTON FOUNDRY.

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufacture Mill Machinery, Rolls, Squeezers, Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se6

WM. SMITH.....DAVID R. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills; Gas and Water Pipes, Soil Pipes, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Cotton Gins and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL, and
MANILLA ROPE,
by the COIL or CUT, to any desired length, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices and freight.
LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oc20-2m

SUNDRIES—

200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
25 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BAILSLEY,
oct19 No. 179 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES. } HENRY E. CAMPE. } OLIVER B. JONES

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct12 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY E. CAMPE.

The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct12-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.
BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh,

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Spear, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock & Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 251, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
500,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO
LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jy1 Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of notes to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a **higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best* security.** Any savings bank which pays the deposition in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond,

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, of stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information **AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.**
sel-3md&w

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies located in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. R. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT E. HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JOHN H. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making it $1 a year interest, payable semi-annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO.,
1720 Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh20-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

ANOTHER NEW NOVELTY.

TO THE LADIES OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY:

Dr. SPENCER respectfully announces, that in order to meet the wishes of many agreeable ladies and GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN, he has engaged the services of a Lady EXPRESSLY to assist in waiting upon ladies and children desiring Dental operations, who will always be in attendance at his office, Number 254 Penn street.

Dr. Spencer's establishment is pronounced by the many hundred dentists that have visited it during the last year, also by the Press and the whole medical fraternity, as being the largest and most complete in the United States. With this large and commodious Steam Dental Establishment, taken into consideration with Dr. Spencer's SUPERIOR SKILL in his profession; which is practically demonstrated by his PERFECT SUCCESS, together with his LA DESSUS MONDE SAVANTE RAPOOTAHSYONG, it is no wonder why he is so successful, and now has the pleasure of receiving the visits of over ONE HUNDRED PATIENTS DAILY. Dr. Spencer has NINE FIRST CLASS ASSISTANTS from New York and Philadelphia always in attendance, thus enabling you prompt and immediate attention. He will make you as good a set of teeth for from $12 to $15 as you can get in the City for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; and he will warrant them to GIVE PERFECT SATISFCTION IN EVERY RESPECT. No. 254 Penn street, is the place. Call and examine his stock of teeth, and select a set for yourself. Always from FIVE to EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of teeth on hand to select from. oct7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to bonds is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.

W. H. BARNES,
oct10-1m Secretary.

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Rooms No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.
se7-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

FEATHERS.—
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
S. H. RING,
oct Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—

Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and west front 42x26, with verandah and portico; a commodious stable 32x24; including a carriage house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of Quince, Peach and Pear—with a grapery, producing 16 to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of Shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let this opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oc20-1m

FOR RENT.—The commodious and beautifully situated COTTAGE RESIDENCE of the late Dr. Robert A. Wilson, in South Pittsburgh, located at

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent 20 Bonds.
U. S. do 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, PRES. | J. R McCUNE, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 20, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s of 1881, (ex coup.) at		102
U. S. 5-20s " "	101¼	101⅝
U. S. 10-40s	98	98
U. S. Cert. of Indebtedness	95	97
Gold	208	207
Pittsburgh 5s	77	
Connellsville 6s	83	85
Allegheny Gas	32	
Citizens' Insurance	61	
Monongahela Navigation Company	20½	22
Allegheny Valley R. R.	11	15
Connellsville R. R.	11½	
Steubenville and Indiana	15	
Allegheny & Manchester	60	
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	59½	61
Allegheny Bank	38	
Lucesco Oil	27	
Dalzell Oil	9½	
Acme	25	
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	9	11½
Columbia	75	76
Fleming & Blood		4½
Phillips	6½	7½
McIlhenny	5	
Germania		5
Cherry Run Central		9½
Oil Basin		2
Eldorado	2¼	2¾
Ross		2
Pittsburgh and Great West	3	4
Mabee Mining Company		85
Coal Bluff Mining		2
U. S. Telegraph		90
Pennsylvania War Loan 6s		106
First Ward, Pittsburgh, bonds		85
Third Ward, Allegheny		85
Fourth Ward, Allegheny		99

THURSDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

The Money market is well supplied and active at pretty stiff rates. The demand on it is very great at the present time. Every element of financial want appears to be at work. What is invested daily in Oil Stocks alone constitutes a very large item, which takes up a great deal of the money that used to go into "time bills," and our largest capitalists are buying freely of Governments. The 5-20s were very active to-day at 102—large sales were made at this figure, both before Board and after.

—Oil stocks of the dividend paying class are in good demand. We hear of some new Companys' shares being inquired for by parties who did not subscribe to the original list and are willing to pay a premium but do not offer sufficient inducements to succeed. The Ross Oil Company received another shipment of Oil from its wells, and we are credibly informed that there is enough of oil on hand now to pay a dividend of three per cent., although it is only twenty days since it declared its last dividend, of five per cent. Shares of good dividend paying stocks is upwards, and holders must exercise faith and courage in their investments, and not be alarmed at every idle rumor frequently circulated to bear the market.

At McClelland's Auction Rooms, last evening, the following stocks were sold :

10 shares Pittsburgh & Steubenville rail	$11	50
100 " Ross Oil Co	1	05
100 " McAboy Cherry Run	1	1c
100 " Thomas & Blood	1	04
100 " Banner	1	05
100 " Allegheny Valley	2	25
150 " Eldorado	2	45
100 " Horsenech	1	50
100 " Ohio Valley	1	50
100 " Stella		90

—The new York banks, as compared with corresponding time last year, show a marked reduction in every item but that of capital, which has been increased about a million of dollars. Notwithstanding the decrease on one year ago, the deposit line in statement just published is nearly four millions higher than that published last week. This partially accounts for the very easy working of the money market through the past week, and also points to the accumulation of legal-tender currency in New York from the heavy September disbursements by the Government to the army, etc. It is now quite certain that no serious pressure will be brought upon the demand for currency to pay on the new loan, say $10,000,000 on the 20th, and $20,000,000 on the 31st. The specie line at bank is also up nearly half a million of dollars. The loans and discounts fall off half a million in the absence of any very active demand for money.

—An Associated Press dispatch says: "Secretary Fessenden some time ago stopped the issue of legal tender notes in all forms, and it is now understood that he has determined to stop the issues of Certificates of Indebtedness, and that no more warrants payable in Certificates will be signed." We give the statement for what it is worth. It is impossible to receive it without remembering how often similar announcements have been made without any fulfillment in the subsequent action of the Treasury Department.

A temporary suspension of the issue of certificates would improve their value materially, and would so far result advantageously to the government in its purchases from contractors. On the 30th of September there was $230,069,000 of the certificates outstanding, which is $130,000,000 in excess of what Mr. Chase considered a safe limit. The steady and large demand for these securities, however, shows them to be a desirable investment, and probably an issue of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 can be kept up without any important depreciation; and we apprehend that Secretary Fessenden would not find it expedient to reduce the amount below that limit.

—The New York *Times* publishes some valuable statistics in regard to the supply of cotton :

"During the first eight months of 1862, the British market was supplied with 2,208,783 cwts. of cotton. This has increased in 1863 to 3,174,282 cwts., and in 1864 to 4,670,000 cwts. And this supply has thus more than doubled in amount from 1862 to 1864. The value of the money has increased from forty six millions of dollars in the first seven months of 1862, to two hundred and twenty-one millions in the first seven months of 1864.

A little more than double the amount of cotton brought into the British market for the first seven months in 1862 was imported into the same market within the first seven months of the present year; but the value of the current year's importations was as nearly as possible five to one of those of 1862.

Where did the supply come from? In the first eight months of the past three years, Egypt, India and China supplied the British market as follows :

Egypt	$2,372,775	$5,443,278
India	4,883,289	11,950,999
China	8,903	994,425
	$7,264,967	$18,388,702

It thus appears that while Egypt, India and China supplied cotton to the value of but $36,000,000 in the first three-quarters of 1862, they supplied cotton with the same period of 1864 to the tune of $190,000,000.

This rate of increase can probably be best appreciated by recalling the fact, that the most reliable economists were wont to value the increase of the supply of cotton in the Slave States of the American Republic at the average rate of about three per cent. a year, or about the same as the increase of the slave population. Taking Egypt, India and China in comparison with the cotton growing States, we can see what the productive capacity of a free slave labor system might be. We do not say that the comparison, in all its points, is perfect. But we have sufficient evidence in the baldest statement of the case to show, that the civilized world will be dependent upon no particular scarcity or political structure—call it a republic or a confederacy—for the great staples of international commerce.

—The *Scotia's* mails represent the severity of the financial crisis at London, and the principal commercial cities of England, as unabated. The Leeds Banking Company affair has not only directly involved the failure of firms dependent upon its accommodation, but has induced a general cautious among banking institutions, resulting in the breaking up of many rotten firms, and, as might be expected, revealing a large amount of unsound practice among prominent houses. The feet of the affairs of that Company having been conducted with such flagrant dishonesty, while the shareholders were receiving large dividends, has created a general mistrust respecting financial and trading associations, and a large reduction in the market value of their shares. Judging from present indications, the crisis would seem not to have reached the climax; as the failure of all many large firms must involve many others, dependent upon them, in difficulties. The whole credit system of England is expanded, apparently, far beyond the limit of safety. Bullion with the Bank rate of interest at nine per cent., and no prospect of an early relief of the money market, it is not easy to see how far the present movement can stop short of a total prostration of the trade of the country.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

October 19.

There is very little demand for Pig Metal and no sales of any consequence have come under our notice to establish prices, which are nearly nominal at $56@60 for the three numbers of anthracite. Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers and dull. Nothing doing in blooms. For manufactured iron the demand is limited and generally at prices below the views of the makers.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

October 19.

Nothing of importance doing in this market. We quote nominally at 75c to $1 05 ₱ lb. Sales reported 0. 1,000 pounds on Tuesday at 90c; 2 bales declined by auction on Wednesday at 65c; and 2! good ordinary by private sale yesterday at 90c ₱ lb. Received during the week, 121 bales and 2 packages.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, October 21, 1864. }

Business continues dull in all its varied departments, the demand being entirely local; the sales to meet the wants of the home trade. Prices have undergone no material variation, in fact there is scarcely sufficient operations going on to establish prices. The unsettled state of the Eastern market, more particularly gold, has caused dealers to pause, to wait and see what might take place. Our rivers continue to fall steadily; light draught boats, however, find no difficulty in passing the shoal points. The weather for some days past has been very pleasant—we have what is termed the Indian summer. On the Monongahela landing business was dull. The amount of freight to go forward being very small, boats have to wait some time before they can procure a paying trip. The passenger trade to the various ports is on the increase. The Julia, from Zanesville, will be found at the landing this morning; she will return at 4 P. M. on Saturday. The favorite packet, Kate B. Porter, is the first boat for Cincinnati; she is a regular floating palace. The Roanoke, for St. Louis, failed to depart last evening; she will be off to-day. The new steamer Iron City is announced for St. Louis A number of steamers are due, and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

BACON—The market for some days has been inactive. Dealers were not disposed to take hold with any freedom. The stock is rapidly passing away, whilst the packing season is rapidly approaching, when large sales will be made to record. The following are the asking rates: Shoulders, 13½@13c; Ribbed sides, 20@20½c; clear, 22½@23c; plain hams, 26c; sugar-cured hams, 28@29c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was inactive with small sales made for local purposes at 28c.

GRAIN—The market was inactive. Buyers are not inclined to purchase large parcels—at least at the present prices; whilst on the other hand holders are not inclined to give way, hence we have but few sales to record. Barley was scarce. The receipts were not worth noticing. A good article would command the following: Spring, $1 60; Fall, $1 65. Wheat was in moderate request for milling purposes, at from 250 lbs. cross: Red, $1 75@1 78; white, $1 85@1 88. Oats were steady with a moderate demand; sales 300 bush at depot at 84c. Corn has been neglected. The last sale we reported was at $1 50, first hands.

CHEESE—The receipts keep pace with the demand. The market has exhibited no change for some days. There was a regular business transacted at 29@30c for Western Reserve.

POTATOES—The demand for Jersey Sweet is on the increase; sales of 10 bbls at $6 25@6 50 per barrel.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change for a few days past. The stock on hand was not large, while the demand was altogether local. Extra white early at $9 75@10 00. Extra family, $10 50 $10 75@11 00. The latter figures for favorite brands. Country lots were disposed of at various prices.

GROCERIES—The market has become firmer with an increasing demand. Most dealers are demanding a slight advance. We note small sales to dealers at the following prices. Sugars—Cuba, 21@21½c; Porto Rico, 22½@23c; Orleans, various prices; crushed, 23c; ℔ coffee, 20½c. Coffee—Sales 210 sacks Rio at 40@42c. Molasses—Orleans ranges from $1 23 to 1 25; Syrups, $1 10 @1 40 ₱ gal.

HAY—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Further sales were made at the scales at $38@42 per ton.

SEEDS—Market steady, with sales of 84 bbls at $2 75.

BUTTER—Was more fancied among dealers; a number of sales were made for export at 37@40c as per quality.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 20, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates :

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	5½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	5½
1 to 1½, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	5½
1¼ to 1½ by ½ inch	9
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by 1¼ to 2-16 inch	5½
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	5½
1 to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	5½
1 to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	6
1 to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	6½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2 to 6 inch	6½
1¼ and 2	6½
1¼ and 1½	6½
1¼ and 1¾	6½
⅝ inch	6½
½ inch	6½
⅜ inch	6½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	5½	⅛ and 9-16 inch	6
1 to 2¼ "	5½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	6½
⅝ to 3½ inch	6	5-16 inch	6½
⅜ to 1 inch	6½	¼ inch	6½
⅞ and ¾ inch	6½	3-16 inch	7
OVAL IRON.			
⅝ to 1¼ inch	6½	¾ inch	6½
½ and ⅝ inch	6	⅝ inch	6½
		½ inch	10½
HALF ROUND AND HALF OVAL.			
⅝ to 1¼ inch	6½	¾ inch	6½
½ and ⅝ inch	6	⅝ inch	6½
		½ inch	10½

SHEET.

	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	5½
" 18 to 24	6
" 25 and 26	6½
" 27	7

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

Heads	5½
Plow Slabs	4½
Wings	5½

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9½
1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1½ by ⅝ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Junists	16

NAILS.

	₱ Keg		₱ Keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 12½	2d Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 87½	3d, Finishing	11 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 87½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 18
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 88
Finishing.		1½ inch	10 88
6d	10 63	2d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 38
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet Iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Prices in New York.

	Sept. 14.		Oct. 17.	
Superfine Flour	$9 50	@ 9 90	$6 00	@ 8 50
Extra State	9 87	@10 50	8 85	@ 9 40
Extra Ind. & Mich	9 87	@12 00	8 90	@12 55
Extra Ohio	9 87	@12 00	8 75	@12 55
Extra Genesee	12 00	@10 00	9 50	@12 50
Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50	9 50	@11 50
Sa., to Ex. South'n	11 00	@15 00	10 75	@15 00
Corn Meal	8 60	@ 9 50	8 25	@ 8 75
Corn Meal	8 90	@ 8 90	7 25	@ 8 90
White Wheat ₱ bush	2 35	@ 2 65	2 16	@ 2 40
Red & Amb. wh't ₱ bu	2 06	@ 2 25	1 75	@ 2 05
Mixed West. Corn	1 52½	@ 1 61	1 50½	@ 1 52
Yellow Corn	—	@ 1 65	1 55	@—
Rye	—	@ 1 60	1 39	@—
Barley	—	@—	1 75	@ 1 85
Oats	88	@ 90½	83	@ 87
Gold	228¾	@229	205	@ 210

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 18.

Tobacco—Receipts and sales are small. A better feeling prevails on account of the advance in gold. Received this week 90 hogsheads; sold 192 hhds and 16 boxes. On 50 additional hhds the bids were rejected. Yesterday, prices advanced 50 cents per hundred on logs, and $1@1 50 on leaf, and the advance was maintained, to-day. Sales to-day, comprised 34 hhds including 2 scraps at $2 10@4 00. Ignored and rejected logs at $3 50. The factory do at $9 50 to $11 50; 2 planters' do at $12 25@12 75; 3 common shipping leaf at $16 00@17 25; 4 do medium at $20 25@ 22 50; 2 good fine do at $25 to 32 50; 3 do manufacturing leaf at $21 25 to $32 75; also, 2 boxes at $1 90@8 80 per 100 ℔s. Bid on one hogshead was rejected.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 18.

The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 41 hhds, indicating a decided advance, especially of good Leaf, which sales to-day at an advance of $4@6 on prices obtained three or four days ago. At the Pickett Warehouse 3 hhds light Lugs sold at $8 10 to $9 70; 3 do heavy Lugs at $11 75 to $12 25 and $16 25. At the Ninth street 1 hhd Trash at $6; 4 light Lugs at $9 to $10; 1 at $13, and 1 Leaf at $19 50 to $23 75. At the Boone 1 hhd Trash at $8 80; 5 light Lugs at $9 40 to $12 at $13 75 to $17 75, and fair to choice Leaf at $18 75 to $28 60. At the Louisville 3 hhds Trash at $6 75 to $7 25; 3 light Lugs at $9 to $11 50; and 3 Leaf at $25 to $35 25.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 19.

The sales of tobacco were 18 hhds common lugs, at 6½c; 5 do do, at 7c; 2 do do, at 7½c; 2 do do, at 8c; 5 do do, at 8½c; 1 do, at 9c; 2 at $10 25@10 50, 2 at $12 50, 1 at $14, 1 at $17, and 1 at $17 25.

The sales at Bodman's warehouse were 14 hhds and 30 boxes, viz: 5 hhds Ohio, 1 at $7 75, 1 at $8 50, 1 at $9 25, 1 at $10 75, 1 at $11 50. 5 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs, 1 at $7 75, 1 at $9 25, 1 at $10 25, 1 at $13 25, 1 at $26, and 4 hhds Kentucky at private sale at $18 25, 50 boxes Ohio seed leaf and Kentucky ranging from $1 to $18.

Cotton in New Orleans.

October 8.

The market has continued at a stand still. Strict low middling could be bought at $1 25, and middling at $1 30, but there are no buyers unless at much lower prices. A few bales of good ordinary sold yesterday at $1, but can hardly be given as any criterion of prices. The week's sales sum up barely 250 bales.

Cincinnati Alcohol Market.

October 19.

A decline of 5c per gallon has been established during the week. We quote 95 per cent. over proof at $3 48, less the usual discount to the trade. The market closed dull, with scarcely any demand.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Oct. 21, 1864. }

The oil market since the 17th has been inactive, the sales made being in a small way. In the first place there was but a limited amount of oil to operate with, whilst some of our oil dealers had made sales for future delivery, and are engaged in filling old contracts, hence the market was inactive. The principal portion of the oil now on the way down is in bulk, as the refiners located on the Allegheny river prefer purchasing that way. The Allegheny river to Oil City is too low for navigable purposes by steamers. The receipts consists of parcels received in bulk boats, flats and keels. The receipts were light, and so were the sales. Prices ruled about the same at Oil City, and at the wells the market was firm, whilst holders were not anxious to make sales. The Eastern markets have not been very active. The downward tendency of gold has had a depressing effect. Our afternoon dispatches announce a further decline in the precious metal. We hope to see the market more settled in a few days, and when that takes place our readers shall be advised of the same. The only transactions reported were the following :—

CRUDE OIL—There was rather more inquiry for Crude. The sales were larger than the previous day, viz: 200 bbls at 28c, packages to be returned; 95 bbls do at 28c, and 500 bbls do at 28c, packages returned. Sales of 1,000 bbls in bulk, measured in boat, at 28c. Sales of 525 bbls, measured in boat, delivered in Sharpsburg, at 27½c.

REFINED OIL—The market was steady with a fair enquiry for exports. Bonded was held at former prices. Free oil ranged from 72½@75c per gallon, the former prices for up River Oil.

BENZ'LE—Was more fancied; sales 50 bbls free a 27c.

BAR—We have no change to notice. The stock in first hands is not large.

Imports Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

M M Knox, 55 barrels refined, for New York.
King & P, 52 barrels tar, for New York.
North American Company, 72 barrels refined, for New York.
J Gracie & Co, 250 barrels benzine, for Baltimore.

PENN'A. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, October 20, 1864.

The Cattle Market was not very active during the past week. The principal portion of the stock found its way to the Eastern markets The receipts exhibit a falling off as compared with the previous week, and prices ruled about the same.

HOGS—The receipts were not large, and the sales were made at a variety of prices, according to size. Good fat Hogs brought good round prices. The sales were not large.

SHEEP—The receipts were fair, and sales were moderate. There were no perceptible changes in prices. The sales reported will be found recorded below :

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Mowry & Smith bought 75 head at $7 00.
Mowry & Smith bought 80 head at 7 25.
Mowry & Smith bought 31 head at 7 50.
W. M. Fuller bought 50 head at 7 00.
W. M. Fuller bought 60 head at 7 25.
W. M. Fuller bought 62 head at 7 50.
Smith & Rice sold 90 head, @ 6 35.
Smith & Rice sold 25 head, 6 50.
L. H. Grass sold 50 head, 7 00.
J. Black sold 40 head, 5 00.
J. Black sold 30 head, 5 25.
O. Scully, sold 40 head, 4 00.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co. bought 500 head, $12 00.
Gilchrist & Co. bought 800 head, 13 00.
J. Singer bought 250 head, 11 00.
M. Sheeler bought 600 head, 12 00.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

G. Hesser bought 1,200 head, $6 00.
G. Hesser bought 500 head, 6 00.
J Raul bought 700 head, 5 00.
M. Sheeler bought 400 head, 7 00.
J. Shirs bought 400 head, p. t.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, October 20, 1864.

The receipts of Cattle during the past week were large, and about 1,200 head were weighed at the city scales. There was no material change in prices. The sales were as follows :

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. A. Taylor sold 1 2 year old steer weighing 1,000 lbs at 9c. gross.
B. Huges sold 38 head, 5½.
S. C. Brown sold 39 head, 5c.
E. Whettsey sold 40 head, 6c.
E. Hudson sold 23 head, 4½c.
D. Dvisit sold 7 head 6c.
A. Shearer sold 48 head 6½c.
J. T. McCullough sold 87 head, 5½c.
D. Davis sold 21 head, 4½c.
G. Sloan sold 20 head at 4 40.
J. McCallister sold 40 head at $5@6 50.
L. Rothchilds sold 62 head at $5 50@6 75.
E. Gardner sold 19 head at $5.
D Booth sold 29 head at $6 25.
W. Stewart sold 37 head at $5 25.
Absalom Levi sold 37 head at $5 25.
Washington Marks sold 8 Calves at $9 per head.

SHEEP—There was but little doing, and very few were retailed to butchers, and nearly all were sold by Myers & Bros. Bought, 280 head at 5@6 25 prime, retail sold at an advance of from 1c to 1½c.

HOGS—There was only a small quantity offered. 100 head were weighed and sold at from $11 10 to $13 62 per 100 pounds gross, as per quality.

New York Tallow Market.

October 19.

Sales of 64,000 lbs, at 16@16½c, the latter rate for choice. The week's business in this line Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus : "Since our last report the market has been very active, and the sales of all kinds have been nominal. During the fore part of the week the following for export was very brisk, and Prime City and equal quality Eastern were sold at 16½@16c. On Thursday the market advanced still higher, and some large lots were disposed of at 16½c. On Friday and Saturday there was still a better feeling, and holders were enabled to obtain 16½@16¾c for strictly prime lots in hogsheads. Yesterday, prices in sympathy with the rise in gold still advanced, and some prime Eastern and City were sold at 17@17½c, for lots on the spot and to arrive. There seems to be a very firm feeling to-day, and holders are demanding 17½c, for choice lots. The stock of prime is very small. No. 2 is more plenty, but the demand is for home consumption. The arrivals of Western are small, and the stock held is very light, not one-half what it was last year at this time. The inquiry for grease of all kinds is small, owing to manufacturers not buying. We quote, at the close, tallow in very active demand for export, at our quotations. Price this day, 1858, 10c : 1859, 10¼c ; 1860, 10½c ; 61, 9¾c ; 1862, 12¾c ; 1863, 12¾c. ₱ lb.

Chicago Wool Market.

October 19.

With a more moderate supply, there has been a more active demand for wool, and a partial return of confidence. Medium to choice fleece wool has been in good request at 80@86c ₱ lb, but with few sales, dealers holding at higher figures. The New York *Shipping List*, Oct. 15, says: "The rise in gold has imparted a little more tone to the market for all kinds, though prices realized indicate no decided change. Manufacturers are still keeping almost entirely clear of water in the mill streams, together with the stagnation of the goods market, enabling them to do so without any great inconvenience. The sales include 250,000 lbs domestic fleece, part understood to have been on speculation, at 77@96c for heavy to light conditioned, with about 30 bales at 92½@96c and 40,000 lbs pulled at 75@85c. In foreign nothing of consequence has been done and the market is unsettled. Holders are demanding an advance, but the views of buyers and sellers are widely variant. The public sale of East India does not take place till next Thursday. By auction since our last, 70 bales damaged Cape at 60@38c, and 40 bales damaged Montevideo Mestiza at 23@34c, cash.

Milwaukee Market.

October 18.

Flour—Dull and 25@50c lower. No sales.

Grain—Wheat irregular and 8@10c lower; receipts 27,000 bu; sales this morning, 28,000 bu at $1 69, before the receipt of gold quotations, afterwards declined to $1 65; on change a further decline and rather panic; sales 76,000 bu at $1 60 @1 63, closing at $1 61 and dull. Oats dull, with sales of 5,000 bu at 82½@83c. Corn—Sales of 850 bu on track at $1 68.

LATER.

NEWHALL HOUSE, Milwaukee—9 P. M.

The wheat market this evening is 2@3c better than on 'Change, with sales of 25,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1 64@1 65, closing at $1 61@$1 65.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

OCTOBER 13.

HEMP.—Received only 13 bales. Stocks in store large, and scarcely any demand. We quote inferior and common undressed at $110 to $120; fair, good and fine undressed at $125@130; and choice at $140. Prime dressed is worth $250. Hackled tow is doing better than hemp. Sales reported on Thursday, 50 bales unsorted at $103. Some tow changed hands to-day, but particulars were not made public. Sales were reported yesterday of 10 bales prime undressed hemp at $250, and choice dressed at $250. We quote coarse hackled tow at $110 per ton.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, } Pittsburg, Pa., July 20, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this spring to 9 years old, from 15¼ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.

CHAS. G. CROSS,
Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

October 19.

There has been no change in the previous condition of the market. Orders are generally small, being almost exclusively confined to present requirements. Scotch Pig we note a decline of $2 00 per ton, and on Lake Superior of $2 per ton. Other descriptions unchanged. We quote :

Scotch Pig, No. 1	$80 00
Massillon, No. 1	80 00
Massillon, No. 2	78 00
Union Pig Iron, A No. 1	80 00
Union Pig Iron, No. 2	77 50
Union Pig Iron, No. 3	77 50
Lake Superior	78 00

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

Oct. 19

Nothing has occurred since our last to change the general features of the market for Iron. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers continues, and there is but little doing. The nominal asking figures are $75@80 per ton for hot and cold blasts. Bar is quiet at 4½c per common, and 9½@5½c for charcoal. Horse shoes are in fair request at 15@15½c for extra.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

October 19.

Fish Oils are quiet and Lard Oil steady; a sale of No. 2 was made at $1 70. Linseed is better and more active at $1 20@1 35; 10,000 gallons sold for future delivery, part next month, at $1 40. Petroleum has been excited, but closes unsettled; sales of refined, in bond, are reported at 61@65c, as to date of delivery, and free Oil at 86@82c. Crude is scarce and in request, and prices are altogether nominal, in the absence of any recent sales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R—Klipp & L, 1 car salt; Martin O & B, 1 car iron; D Stoelzing, 15 rolls leather; S Smith, 5 bbls eggs, 2 boxes butter, 8 bags beans; Mr Johnson, 5 bbls apples, 2 bbls cider; R Hamill, 11 bush apples; J Porter, 7 bags apples and 2 bbls cider.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—F Van Gorder, 25 bxs cheese; Lewis Bailey & Hussey & Co., 7 bundles steel; Arsenal 25 bxs guns, 101 bxs ordnance stores; Rea & Kell 165 sks corn; R E Sellers 12 bxs mdse; D M Courtney 100 sks corn; W P Beck 21 boxes candles, 10 bbls flour.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—J Rhodes, 5 cars barley; D Wallace, 121 sacks oats; J Moorehead, 1 car meal; R Dalzell & Co, 36 boxes cheese, H Biddle, 26 do do; McClurkan & H, 15 bbls potatoes; McElroy & Co, 35 bdls broom handles; Godfrey & Co, 20 sacks rags; Rea & K, 41 bbls apples; W Mullin, 1 car scrap iron, Culp & S, 2 cars oats; J Floyd & Co, 25 doz buckets, 5 do tubs, 10 wash boards; Hauman R & Co, 93 plow points, 5 bdls steel; Watt & W, 100 bbls flour.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Louisville.

PER GUIDON—J. C. Bidwell, 2 plows; Isaac Stern, 25 bbls liquor; S. Musgrave, 2 boxes tobacco; Hitchcock, Pont & Co, 1 box leather; Maier & Davidson, 4 bundles wheels; R. Dalzell & Co, 19 caddies tobacco; G. B. Jones & Son, 10 bbls lard oil; J. P. Hanna & Co, 25 tierces lard; B. A. Fahnestock & Sons, 4 boxes mdz; R. F. Sellers & Co, 25 boxes mdz; E. H. Myers & Co, 15 tierces lard; Jones, Boyd & Co, 63 pkgs. steel; Col. R. H. K. Whitely, 60 boxes harness; Clarke & Co, 29 bundles leather; Clark & Co., 150 bags wheat; Clarke & Co, 643 bbls Flour.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

October 19.

Fish continue dull and neglected, and most of the arrivals are going into store. An invoice of Bay Mackerel sold from the wharf, at prices kept private, and 200 bbls shore 18, to arrive, at $17@17 50 per bbl. From store the sales are limited, at $20@25 for 1s, $17@18 for 2s, and $14@15 per bbl for medium and large 3s. Pickled Herring are scarce and nearly nominal at $9@11 per bbl, and dry Cod at 7¼@8c per ℔.

Louisville Oil Market.

October 18.

OILS—We quote Coal or burning oil at 55@95c, per gallon as to quality. Lubricating Oil 45@55c, as to quality. Lard Oil ranges from $1 75 to $1 80 for choice, and $1 60 to $1 70 per gallon for No. 2 by the barrel. Linseed Oil we quote at $1 50 to $1 60 per gallon. Benzine 60@65c.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Conlson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Conlson	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening there were about five feet of water in the channel, and falling slowly. Weather pleasant.

THE Wheeling Packet for this day is the steamer "Minerva" Captain Gordon. She leaves at noon.

THE new steamer "Iron City" Captain Noss is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. She has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE splendid passenger steamer Roanoke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat makes her trips with great regularity and is highly spoken of by passengers. Capt. Tomlinson understands his duty and will see that passengers have the best kind of treatment. The first clerk is Mr. Hall Lukens, an officer who has no superior.

THE first class passenger steamer "Kate B. Porter," Captain Joseph H. Porter, is the first regular packet for Cincinnati. This boat was built expressly for a packet between this port and Cincinnati. She offers superior accommodations to persons going that way. Capt. J. H. Porter will be found in the office. Passengers and shippers will bear this boat in mind.

THE passenger trade between this city and Cincinnati is steadily increasing. Latterly boats have left with all their state-rooms filled, and in view of this fact Capt. Anderson, of the packet Gilder No. 3 is putting a new texas and a full length cabin in this fine boat. We noticed a large force of workmen engaged yesterday in making the necessary improvements. She will be ready to load in turn, and when completed will be one of the best packets in the trade. The packet line between this city and Cincinnati is bound to be a success, and we note this with pleasure. The boats are all first class. They have experienced and attentive commanders.

LOUISVILLE.

Tuesday's *Press* says :

The river was falling rather faster yesterday, with five feet seven inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had receded four inches at the wharf and twelve inches at Portland. The weather was quite cool yesterday, with a white frost in the morning.

On the falls last evening there were fully three and a half feet in the steamboat pass, but the boats going out are now pretty well freighted and they go through the canal.

All the head waters are falling fast and we are likely to have another stage of low water for a while, though the river is now at a fair navigable stage from its source to the mouth.

The Cumberland is falling fast with less than four feet water on the shoals yesterday morning, and boats will have to lighten to get to Nashville. Quite a fleet is due from that port, including the Kate Robinson, Lewellen, Emma Floyd, and Robt. Moore. The Highlander has arrived from that port.

Our port list yesterday was rather slim, and there was but little doing at the wharf. Three new packets of the light fleet, the Kate Porter and the Irene, at the lower wharf, and the Luna, at Portland, will make their first trips this week.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR EUROPE.

NAME.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
China	New York	Liverpool	Oct 19
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Oct 19
Iowa	New York	London	Oct 22
Erin	New York	Liver